

The receipt of C. A. Pierce & Co. given for advance payment to them for the Journal beyond January 10th, 1871, will be received by us, and applied towards payment for the Journal the present year.

Those of our friends who hold such receipts, will please send them to us as soon as convenient, and much obliged.

ORVIS & CO.,
Publishers Manchester Journal
Manchester, Jan. 25, 1871.

CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL.

Since Jan. 10th, when we assumed the management of the JOURNAL, we have added to our subscription list over five hundred new subscribers. Our issue this week is fifteen hundred, and within the next month we shall make it two thousand. That is our mark for the 1st of March.

We have subscribers in nearly every State in the Union, and a large list in New York and other cities. Although a country paper, we intend to make the JOURNAL worth all we ask for it, and can already see that people consider it worth the subscription price.

We think a newspaper should be run like any other business, and not as a charity affair.

If all of our friends throughout the county will each make an effort to send us a new subscriber, we shall be able to make the JOURNAL grow, and be of some use as a local newspaper.

Arrangements are being made to perfect our local correspondence, so that we shall be able to give all the important news from every town in the county; and up to the last moment from all places where the Western Union Telegraph Company have offices.

Now if we do this, the JOURNAL will be worth a dollar and a half a year. Will it not? If we do not do it, we shall not expect to get the subscribers we have asked for.

To those who receive the JOURNAL, who have not regularly subscribed for it, we say, read it for a month, then if you do not want it, let us know and we will stop it and charge nothing for the month so sent.

If you wish us to continue it we will promise to do our best to make the paper worthy of your support, by filling it with good reading matter and such advertisements as will interest you, not miserable trash sent by swindlers to draw money from the people without giving any value in return.

Even a country paper can live, we think, without that kind of advertising. At any rate we propose to try it, and we feel sure our subscribers will sustain us in the course marked out.

FREELAND.

The newly-appointed Collector of the Consolidated District was formerly the senior partner of Freeland, Squires & Co. He is about sixty years old, tender as a spring lamb, sympathetic as a girl, kind-hearted and honest. His collection books are models, and his returns are the most accurate of the lot.

The President stated a fortnight since that he had concluded to appoint Mr. Allen and General Jourdan in the consolidated district, embracing the First, Second and Third Districts in New York. It was understood that Mr. Allen was appointed as a favor to Mr. Delano, and that General Jourdan would be retained because General Woodford desired it. The official announcement shows that the President carried out but part of his programme, and appointed as Collector, Mr. James Freeland, the present Collector for the Second District. This change is due entirely to the direct, personal and persistent efforts of Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. Jackson Shultz, Governor William Claflin, of Massachusetts, and General Pleasanton, of the Revenue Service. These gentlemen made the retention of Mr. Freeland a matter so personal that the President could not well disregard it. Mr. Freeland is one of the oldest and best respected men in Kings County. In early days he was a merchant of integrity and singular honor; as a man he is of personal purity, unblemished character, popular, kind-hearted, liberal and true; as an official he stands in the van of the few upright appointees in the Revenue Department. Brooklyn has in the Revenue Department, Brooklyn has in the Revenue Department, Brooklyn has in the Revenue Department.

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you as best I can." When the soldier was beneath the triangle, the drummer's first salutation descended on the unfortunate man's shoulders. "Lower, lower," exclaimed the victim of martial law. The next blow was lower. "Higher," exclaimed the writhing soldier, when he soon afterwards cried "lower." "Now, really," replied the drummer, "this is too hard upon me. For let me strike high or low, there is no satisfying you."

The necessities of England, however, will compel her to be more lenient in future. The Irish in America are too powerful a body now to be ignored or treated with insolence. She knows, too, that, as the Czar is said to be destined to enter Constantinople, so in the natural order of things are the Stripes and Stars likely soon to float over the fortifications of Quebec. The Irish in the States alone could accomplish this work, if not prevented; much more if aided by the United States Government.

We look, then, to further concessions to the Celtic population of Ireland in the shape of increased tenant rights, grants for the reclamation of the waste lands and for the education of different religious bodies on terms of equality. England is showing signs of contrition by her release of the Fenians. Now is the time for Ireland to send in her bill for all balances. It is, we think, likely to be more fairly settled than if she waits until the world is more at peace.—N. Y. Star.

RAILROADS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The following letter, in reply to a suggestion concerning railroads, was written by Chancellor Livingston, who had been associated with his brother-in-law, Robert Fulton, in the application of steam to navigation:

ALBANY, March 1, 1811.

DEAR SIR: I did not till yesterday receive yours of the 25th of February; where it has loitered on the road, I am at a loss to say. I had before read of your very ingenious proposition as to the railway communications. I fear, however, that on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objection, and ultimately more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface and three feet above, and must be clamped with iron, and then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour on wheels. As to wood it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them from running on each other for there would be many running on the road at once—would be very difficult. In cases of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood and water, etc., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient.

R. R. LIVINGSTON.

It is affirmed, perhaps extravagantly, that the average expenses of a student in a certain one of our New England colleges are a thousand dollars a year. But this fact is surpassed by a statement which has appeared in some of the Chicago papers, to the effect that there is a lady in that city who estimates her church expenses at \$1,387.65 a year. Nor can it be hoped that the proportion of this outlay which finds its way into the contribution box, is very much greater than in the case of a certain young lady we knew of, whose daily expense-book used to present such entries as these: "Charity 5 cents; Sundries, \$3.00." Now, verily, we knew a year or two since of a third lady in New York, the mother of five buxom daughters, who solemnly affirmed that it was out of the question for her husband to take his family to a certain church in that city. He could not afford it. "Why, think of the dresses," she exclaimed, "if one goes there!" The estimate of the Chicago worshipper, given above, includes clothing for herself and four daughters, but does not include horses, coachman, and so forth, and to be sure, much of this outlay would be far articles useable on many other occasions. Still city church-going is undeniably becoming a very expensive fashion. And this recalls an observation made by a minister of our acquaintance, that "it took \$30,000 worth of horse-flesh to get his congregation together."—Congregationalist.

SELF-RESPECTING LABOR.

A Lady Washwoman. Mrs. Celia Burleigh, writing from Cincinnati of experiences on her lecturing tour, says in *The Woman's Journal*:

"Apropos of cleanliness, another incident of my visit to Cincinnati recurs to me. Having occasion to employ a laundress, I was directed to a street and number a little removed from Fourth street. On going to the place indicated, I found myself before a quite handsome brick residence, with an appearance of taste and prosperity about it that made me question if I had not mistaken the directions. But no; above the door was the number I was in quest of, and on the well-polished door-plate was the name. Still a little puzzled, I rang the bell, which was answered by a pretty mulatto girl, tastefully dressed, and lady-like in appearance. 'Is there any one here who takes in washing?' I asked somewhat diffidently. 'There is; will you walk in,' was the reply in a voice which indicated both culture and refinement. Entering, I found myself in a handsomely furnished parlor, with a cheerful fire glowing in the grate, and an open piano standing open. Above the mantle-piece hung a handsomely framed portrait of President Lincoln, on one side of the room was a steel engraving of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, on the other a full-length photograph of Frederick Douglass. Books strewed the table, and house plants flourished in the windows. My observations were cut short by the entrance of a dignified colored woman, who announced herself as Mrs. C—, the person I was in quest of. My business was speedily transacted, and, though I would gladly have lingered and entered into conversation, I felt more completely held

in check by this stately, self-respecting woman, than I did by taking what might seem an unwarranted liberty, than if I had been in the presence of some leader of fashionable society. I learned afterwards that Mrs. C— was a widow, who, with the proceeds of her own industry, had bought the house in which she lived, and that her daughter—the young girl who had let me in—was a music-teacher with as many pupils as she could attend to. And I must say that "Interior" by Eastman Johnson ever gave me so much food for thought as did this one, or seemed to me so significant a sign of the times."

Book Notices.

—The *Advocate*, published in Chicago, by The Advance Co., is in its fourth year. It is growing in public favor, year by year, being one of the most candid and able among the religious papers. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, and is one of the most reliable family papers published in this country. A chronicle of Henry Ward Beecher is offered by the publishers, as a premium for every three new subscriptions.

—Harpers Magazine continues on in its successful career. We know of no publication that contains more agreeable reading, or a larger amount of information than it. The February number commences with the "American Baron" by the author of "The Dodge Club" &c. This story alone will be worth the yearly subscription price.

—The *Youths Companion* is the very best children's paper published in this country; and grown people find many things in it to interest them.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary published by G. & C. Merriam Springfield, Mass., is a work that nobody should be without. It is the most perfect thing of the kind in our language. No library is complete without it and every student ought to have one. Orders will be sent from the Manchester Journal office if desired.

—Harpers Weekly is always good, but the numbers since January 1st have been particularly fine, the Harpers understand what is required by the American public perhaps better than any other publishing house in this country. The picture, "Here they come" in the number of January 28th is decidedly the brightest thing we have seen in some time.

—The *Hearth & Home* is published by Orange Judd & Co., 215 Broadway New York, at \$3.00 a year. It is finely illustrated and full of good reading. The pictures "Young Skaters" and "Giving Baby his Bath," in the issue of Jan. 21, are worth the price of that number.

—Scribner's Monthly for February, is out and full of good things, it bids fair to be a great favorite with the public. Mr. Scribner's name is a tower of strength for it, he being widely known as a reliable man; who would not put his name upon anything not first class in all respects.

—That best of all magazines for children, *The Nursery* published by John L. Shorey, Boston, is on our table. It is beautifully illustrated, and full of nice stories for children. Our six year old says "Lily's Sleigh Ride" just suits him. The price is \$1.50 per annum. The Manchester Journal and Nursery for \$2.50 per year.

—The *Little Corporal* comes to us all the way from that great city of the west, Chicago. We lived in that town when "Long John Wentworth" Democrat was the only paper published there. Now some of the best papers and magazines in the Union are issued there, and the *Little Corporal* by John E. Miller is one of the very best of them. Price \$1.50 per year. The Manchester Journal and the *Little Corporal* for \$2.50 per year.

—The *Galaxy* is as usual good all through and we are glad to add our testimony as to its value to every intelligent reader. It is published by Sheldon & Co., New York, at \$4.00 per year. We furnish the Manchester Journal and the *Galaxy* for \$4.50 per annum.

—Harpers Bazar is a paper no lady should be without, it contains much useful information which can be had in no way so cheaply.

—*Little's Living Age* published by Little & Gay, Boston, is rightly named. No magazine we receive shows more life or is more fully up to the times in all its respects.

—The *Athletic Monthly* is in its 27th volume, and is as good as ever. We have read it since its first number was published and could not do without it now. Boston is proud of it, and justly so. The February number has articles by T. B. Aldrich, W. L. Stone, John Hay and others. It is published by J. R. Osgood & Co., successors to Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

—Peters' Musical Monthly for February comes to us full of good music. It is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, at \$3.00 a year, and furnishes more music for the money than can be had in any other way that we know of. The Manchester Journal and Peters' Musical Monthly will be furnished at \$5.50 per annum.

—We have not received the following magazines and weeklies as yet, therefore we cannot notice them this week:

Goode's Lady Book.
Frank Leslie's Monthly Magazine.
Old and New.
Culinary Corner.
Arthur's Home Magazine.
Esquire Magazine.
Lippincott's Magazine.
True Atlantic Magazine.
Dial's Monthly.
Appleton's Journal.
Literary Album.
Overland Monthly.
Budget of Fun.
Waverley Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.
Saturday Night.
New York Ledger.
New York Weekly.
Fireside Companion.
Every Saturday.
Our Young Folks.
Our Boys and Girls.
Our Sunday Visitor.

—Some ladies suffer dreadfully with the headache and this causes their hair to fall. Nature's Hair Restorative is a sure remedy for the ache and will restore the color of bleached, gray or faded hair. See advertisement. This seems to be the best advertisement for this Restorative yet introduced. For sale by the druggist next door at 25 cents per bottle.

—We are under obligations to Senator Morrill, and Hon. C. W. Willard, for public documents and speeches.

FRANCE.

(Special to the Journal.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

FALL OF PARIS.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO BE EMPEROR.

THE EMPRESS TO BE REGENT.

ARMISTICE AND PEACE.

We have news of the fall of Paris.

LATER.

NEW YORK, 12 M. Jan. 30. }
FROM VERSAILLES, JAN. 29. }

The terms for the capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans but no occupation of the city by them; and the Prince Imperial to be future Emperor with the Empress as Regent. The articles of the capitulation of Paris have been signed. The terms are the surrender of the garrison and the summoning of the National Assembly. Our charge d'Affaires at London telegraphs. Our charge d'Affaires at London telegraphs. Our charge d'Affaires at London telegraphs.

The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice for three weeks, by land and sea, was signed about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 27th by Bismarck and Favre. Undoubtedly peace will follow.

SAN DOMINGO.

The following extract from the speech of the Honorable Carl Schurz of Missouri, delivered in the Senate of the United States in opposition to the annexation of San Domingo, shows that there is a strong feeling against that project in the minds of some. The commissioners will probably give us more light upon the subject. President Grant is no doubt honest in his desire for annexation and has said, that he wishes the fullest investigation into the merits of the case possible.

"Now, sir, I am, for argument's sake, willing to grant all the good things that are said about the people of San Domingo. They are described to us as the most peaceful pastoral race in the world; a people who, like Paul and Virginia, lead an innocent, child like existence; peaceful, harmless, hospitable, honest, confident, and just ready to drop into our arms as children would drop into the arms of their mother. I say I am willing to grant that for argument's sake, although the history of those people which lies open before our eyes—a history of interminable and bloody civil feuds, of murder and devastation—stands in rather striking contrast to this poetic description. Still I will let the Senator from Indiana have the full benefit of all the magnificent things which he has been telling us about the people of that island. I will not even dilate upon the experience of Spain; Spain, who was invited as we are to take possession of San Domingo, who attempted to do so, and then was compelled to give up the attempt after having suffered a loss of \$40,000,000 and ten thousand soldiers.

There are the Dominican people, such as they are: what will you do with them? It is said they are few; that you can absorb them; that you can turn a powerful stream of immigration into that country. Absorb them! How? What kind of immigration is it that will go into that country? We know the men who first drifted into those places where at great risks rapid gains are to be made. It is the adventurous, the reckless element of our population. They will be the first to go to San Domingo, to take fraternal care of the colored people who, with such a confident spirit, are inviting our embrace! They are going to confer upon them the blessings of free government and of that enlightened, humane and philanthropic spirit which has been so eloquently described by the Senator from Nevada! Why, gentlemen, do you know what fate you prepare for those poor people? Do you know that there is no race on the face of the globe more grasping than the Anglo Saxon, and of that race no part more unrelenting than the adventurous characters, who most readily rush into newly opened, especially tropical, countries? Do you not know that no sooner will immigration of that character numerously flow in there than it will try to crowd out the inhabitants, or press them forcibly into the service of their eager appetites? May not a state of things arise under which the rapid extermination of the natives, although cruel in itself, might be the most lenient fate that could overtake them?"

EVERYBODY KNOWS US.—Some say that it is no use for them to advertise, that they have been in one place of business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people seem to forget to take into consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly forty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place, some move to other parts, and strangers fill their places. In this age of the world, unless the name of a business firm is kept constantly before the public, some new firm may start up, and by liberal advertising, in a very short time take the place of the older one, and the latter rust out as it were and be forgotten. No man ever lost money by judicious advertising.

We cut the above from an exchange paper, and advise our business men to think over some of the points mentioned. We know advertising pays, because we have tried it thoroughly.—Economic Journal.

—We are under obligations to Senator Morrill, and Hon. C. W. Willard, for public documents and speeches.

Correspondence.

One of our subscribers writes us as follows:—

DEAR SIR, Jan. 24, 1871.
Publishers of the JOURNAL:—May I trouble you to send me a few extra copies of this week's JOURNAL. I am glad to notice that our local paper is taking a new start, looks and promises so well. It is prompt, fresh, and readable. P.

Messrs. Orvis & Co.—

I observe by an editorial notice in the last number of the JOURNAL, that its late proprietors propose to refund to subscribers what they may have paid on the current volume beyond the date of the establishment passing into other hands. Though no objection appears to have been made to this proposal by you, there is, in my view, another party in interest to whom such an arrangement may not be so agreeable. The fair thing towards those subscribers who, in accordance with the terms, have already paid for the current volume in advance, it seems to me, would be, not to refund for advances, but to make provision for the regular supply of the paper subscribed for, and thus fulfil the pledge virtually made to such subscribers. But if no arrangement of the kind should be made, please to accept an order on C. A. Pierce & Co., for what it is proposed to refund on my subscription. With the marked improvement in the paper, I should the more regret to miss the regular weekly visit of the Manchester JOURNAL.

Yours truly,

J. D. WELSHAM.

Manchester, January 25, 1870.

THE EFFECT OF SMOKING UPON THE MIND.

BOSWELL, Jan. 20, 1871.

The use of tobacco, goes side by side with civilization. Originating with the aborigines of America, it is now used in every zone, and by almost every people. It has zealous supporters and its opponents declaim against its use with great vigor. Though its uses and abuses have been repeatedly discussed, the question has never been settled. It is yet a living power for good or evil to the human race. This truth entitles its use to the sincere consideration of every one likely to be affected by it.

In discussing the effect of smoking upon the mind, the question of its influence upon the physical constitution of man naturally arises.

Mind and body, are now universally admitted to have an intimate relation. For instance, if the stomach is gorged with food, it is impossible that much mental effort should be made. Where can a race, surpassing the American aborigines in bodily vigor be found? And yet the use of the "weed" originated with them and was together with tobacco itself, transplanted from their country to the old world, and to-day, you may find, everywhere, the man who uses tobacco quite as vigorous in health, as he who does not use it. In Germany, smoking is almost universal; but statistics go to show that the Germans are not behind any nation in the world in mental power, and physical endurance. Thus we see that among barbarous and civilized people alike, health is not seriously impaired by the use of tobacco. I do not mean to contend, however that excess in its use is not deleterious; for indeed the evil effects of its abuse are easily to be seen. Hence, even if the state of the body exerts a powerful influence over the mind, its effects are not much to be feared for this reason.

The social qualities of tobacco are remarkable. Surely nothing can elevate or refine the mind more than a mutual communication of ideas. All who are addicted to smoking, claim that the practice secures this result, and no one who has observed them, will deny it. It is a panacea for all the ills which mind is heir to. Sorrow is soothed and the memory of injuries alleviated by its wondrous powers. Angry passions melt away from the fragrant smoke, and cares and anxieties mount to heaven on its vaporous wings. The curling cloud wreaths make the forming of new acquaintances easy, and render the meetings of old friends more joyous. It affords company in solitude and is an incitement to social intercourse. It demands a period of leisure, to be sure, but its very inactivity begets thought and creates a desire as well as an opportunity to impart it.

Nor does smoking enervate the mind. Many great men, who are smokers, give us a united testimony to this effect. In every department of endeavor we find that men who are smokers, excel in ability. Men of travel, men engaged in commerce, men who command armies and navies, men who guide the ship of State, and men who tread the paths of science and literature, give in the evidence of their daily lives against the assumption that tobacco is injurious to mental capacity or activity.

G.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Jan. 21, 1871.

The New Year finds Missouri in a very comfortable and contented condition with regard to her relation to her Sister States as to prosperity, and advancement, as shown by the ninth census.

Our friends in New England and the far East need no more to ask us why we live so far away, but rather address the question to themselves who are now enabled to see how the march of empire is leaving them so far in its rear.

The increase in population of this State of 300,000 over that of 1850, shows much how advantageous a situation she enjoys in the opinion of those who have changed their base, in favor of a location here. But this difference of population is now making, especially the paving of Pennsylvania avenue with wood, which makes that avenue one of the finest in the country. The citizens have been liberal in their subscriptions to the carnival fund. The Messrs. Roosevelt, of the Arlington Hotel, have, with their usual liberality, given \$1,000 to the fund. By the way, speaking of improvements here, the finest specimen of the freestone art in any private establishment in the country exists on the walls of this hotel.

The Arlington was built one year ago by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of this city, and leased by Messrs. T. Roosevelt & Son,

able to distance its great rival, Chicago, and thus establish its claim to being the foremost city of the Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis, by the census of 1850, ranked the eighth city in the Union. The blow given to its progress by the war, was a severe one, so much so, that it was much feared that its great advantage of position, would not avail it, to regain its former relative place among the great cities of the country. But the wonderful strides it has taken, in a forward direction, during the last four or five years, has enabled it to re-assume its claim as "Queen City" and to tolerate with graceful forbearance, the existence of the two villages of Chicago and Cincinnati. From being the eighth city in 1850, it now ranks the fourth; and counting New York and Brooklyn as but one, it is the third center of population on the continent. With such an exhibit to the world of their State and their metropolitan city, our people modestly look around upon the rest of mankind, and say, "How is that for high!"

But in this great prosperity of the State, South East Missouri has not fully shared, several of the counties actually showing a falling off in population, and other evidences of advancement, though on the whole, there has been gain, of which Cape Girardeau County has had a generous share. In the coming decade, it will be strange if she does not make a showing that will be respectable in comparison with the rest of them. Railroads are letting in light through the dense forests, and with them are coming everything else of civilization and progress that stretch far behind the visible train. After several months stoppage of the work on the Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad, work has recommenced under brighter auspices than ever, it is said, and an early connection, across the river, with roads leading to Chicago and Cincinnati is confidently predicted. Hope has been deferred till many hearts are sick; but it seems as though too much work had been already completed to let the enterprise fail at this stage. With the railroad our people expect great things; without it, no hope is left that this place can hold its own, for its avenues of trade will be, as they have already commenced to be, turned into other directions. The political imbroglio, in which we were involved during the last election campaign, was disentangled by the State being handed over to Democratic control, and as a result Frank Blair has been elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Charles D. Drake.

It need not have been so, but it is, and there is "nobody hurt." Great hopes are entertained that in the reconstruction of parties, the Democracy will gain almost the entire German strength, particularly on account of their horror of a "protective tariff"—whatever they understand that to be. It seems to me that the promise that Missouri held out to be a great manufacturing state, will lead the people here to look at that question, in a selfish spirit—as the people of other states, and that if more protection is needed for their wares, than is incidentally afforded by the Revenue tariff, which they admit to be necessary, our people will be as ready to do so as to demand it as does any manufacturing interest of Pennsylvania or Connecticut.

With the change in the proprietorship of the JOURNAL, that I notice in the last number, it will be strange if we do not notice a material difference in its conduct, yet it will be a very good paper without any interference in any of its features, as it seems to me, by comparing it with the little county papers I receive from around here, or indeed, those of this city, whose stupid management is unaccountable. Though Manchester is a place many times smaller than this, the local columns of the JOURNAL furnishes more items of interest than the aggregate of those in these papers. Still, I think it safe to presume that the enterprise that has made Manchester what it has become during the last few years, will not fail to manifest itself in improvements in this as in any other business it touches.

We have had a very mild winter thus far with the exception of a very few days—almost no snow—though it has been otherwise at places considerably to the south of us. Perhaps our turn is yet to come. I hope, at any rate, it will not linger till Spring shall have found us, and without preparation.

I have said what I did not anticipate, omitting what I had intended to say, but at the best or worst the gain or loss to the readers of the JOURNAL will be imperceptible, and the paper will move on in its career of prosperity, ceasing not to be instrumental in knowledge, and a power unto civilization when our children's children shall have been gathered to their Fathers, whether these repose on the Banks of the Great River or under the shadow of—

EQUINOX.

DEAR JOURNAL.—

Just now Washington is very quiet, some talk about the next President. The Democrats seem to have very much narrowed the territory from which they are to select their candidate by the withdrawal of Governor Hoffman, of New York, from the field.

Tammany has determined to reserve Gov. Hoffman for the contest in 1876, and this time to throw the weight of New York's influence for a Western candidate. The New York Leader, the organ of Tammany, not only favors that the next candidate comes from the West, but announces Ex-Senator Hendricks as their choice. The candidate will no doubt come from the West, whoever he may be.

The greatest exertions are being made here by the different committees appointed to superintend the getting up of the grand carnival to be held here on the 29th and 31st of February, in honor of the great improvements that Washington is now making, especially the paving of Pennsylvania avenue with wood, which makes that avenue one of the finest in the country. The citizens have been liberal in their subscriptions to the carnival fund. The Messrs. Roosevelt, of the Arlington Hotel, have, with their usual liberality, given \$1